

Five new apterous species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) from the Baishanzu Natural Reserve, East China

Zhong Peng^{1,†}, Li-Zhen Li^{1,‡}, Mei-Jun Zhao^{1,§}

¹ Department of Biology, College of Life and Environmental Sciences, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, 200234, P. R. China

† [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:6CDD4A22-46AC-4DAF-8409-6D1922AE5D81](http://urn.nbn.se/resolve?urn=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:6CDD4A22-46AC-4DAF-8409-6D1922AE5D81)

‡ [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:BBACC7AE-9B70-4536-ABBE-54183D2ABD45](http://urn.nbn.se/resolve?urn=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:BBACC7AE-9B70-4536-ABBE-54183D2ABD45)

§ [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:FBE4FA1F-5BCF-405E-98C1-4F86894643EA](http://urn.nbn.se/resolve?urn=urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:FBE4FA1F-5BCF-405E-98C1-4F86894643EA)

Corresponding author: Mei-Jun Zhao (mjzhao@shnu.edu.cn)

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Abstract

Five new apterous species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 from Baishanzu Natural Reserve, Zhejiang, East China, *L. baishanzuense* sp. n., *L. immanissimum* sp. n., *L. obstipum* sp. n., *L. pilosum* sp. n. and *L. tangi* sp. n., are described and illustrated. The *Lathrobium* fauna of the study region is represented by two distinct lineages.

Keywords

Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, taxonomy, *Lathrobium*, new species, Baishanzu, Zhejiang, China

Introduction

Up to date, 57 species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst have been reported from mainland China, eleven of which are known from Zhejiang Province (Peng et al. 2012a, b; Watanabe 1999a, b; Watanabe and Luo 1992). Baishanzu is a nature reserve

situated in Longquan and Qingyuan counties in southwestern Zhejiang province, eastern China. Medium mountain and hill areas constitute the main landform of the nature reserve and the dominant types of vegetation are evergreen broad-leaved forests and mixed coniferous and broad-leaved forests.

In 2004 and 2008, our colleagues conducted two expeditions to Baishanzu and collected numerous *Lathrobium* specimens from the floor of hardwood forest by sifting moist to wet leaf litter and humus (Tang pers. comm.).

Five apterous species were identified. Based on the morphology and chaetotaxy of the male sexual characters, they belong to two different species groups.

Material and methods

The following abbreviations are used in the text, with all the measurements in millimeters:

BL length of body from the anterior margin of the labrum to the apex of the abdomen;
FL length of forebody from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the elytra;
HL length of head from the anterior margin of the clypeus to the posterior margin of the head;
HW maximum width of head;
PL length of pronotum along midline;
PW maximum width of pronotum;
EL length of elytra from the apex of the scutellum to the posterior margin of the elytra.

The type material is deposited in the Insect Collection of Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, China (**SNUC**).

Descriptions

Lathrobium baishanzuense Peng & Li, sp. n.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EB3F420B-E491-45B8-B368-50433453191A

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lathrobium_baishanzuense

Figs 1A, 3

Type material (2 ♂♂). Holotype: ♂, labeled ‘**CHINA**: Zhejiang Prov. / Qingyuan County / Baishanzu N. R. / 27°45'N, 119°13'E / 22–23.ix.2008, alt. 1,500 m / Tang & Zhang leg.’. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same label data as holotype, but ‘27°45'N, 119°12'E / 6.v.2004, alt. 1,400–1,700 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’.

Description. Measurements and ratios: BL 8.50–9.30, FL 3.00–3.63, HL 1.13–1.15, HW 1.26–1.31, PL 1.48–1.54, PW 1.30–1.35, EL 0.98–1.00, HL/HW 0.88–0.90, HW/PW 0.97, HL/PL 0.75–0.76, PL/PW 1.14, EL/PL 0.65–0.66.

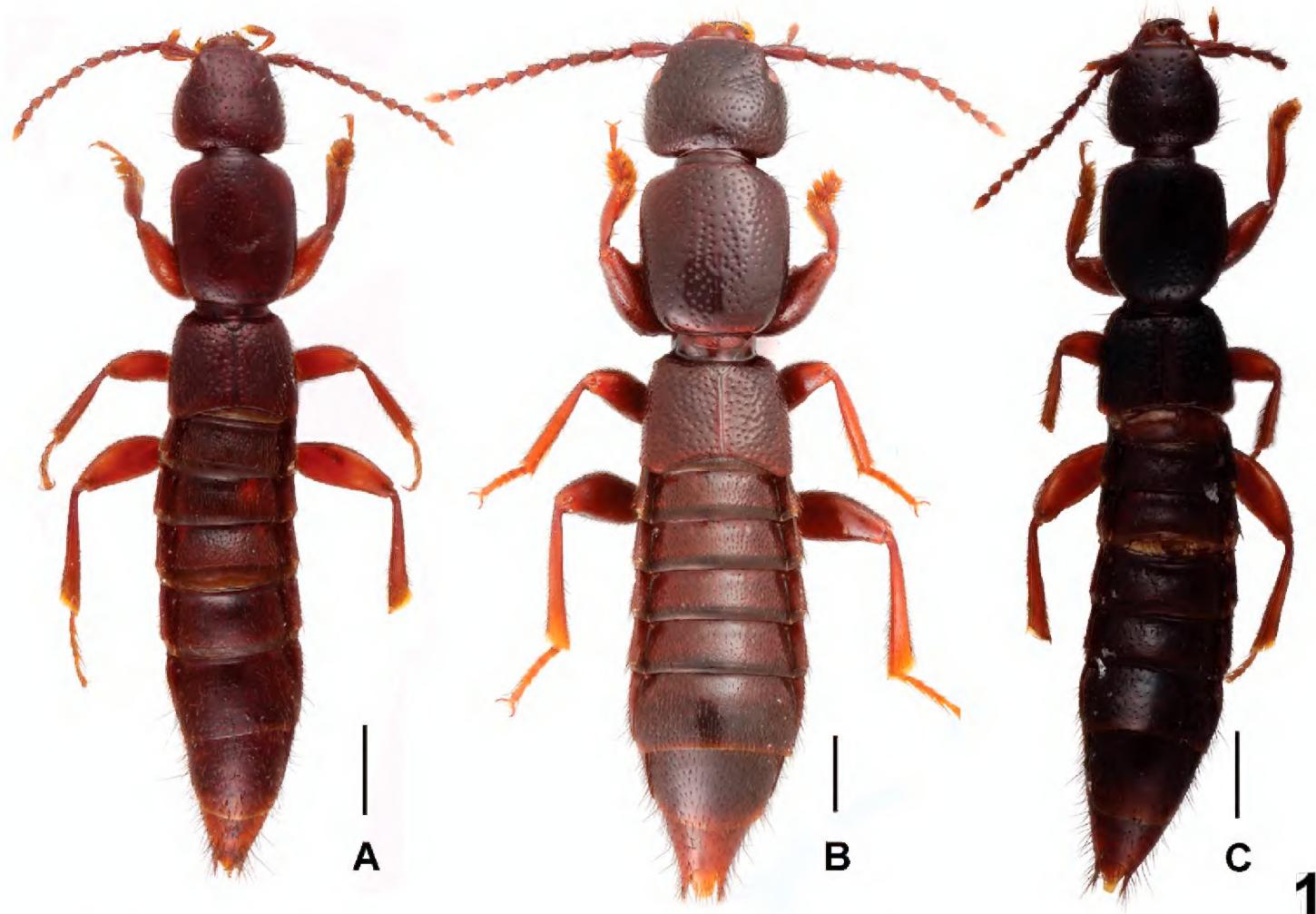


Figure 1. Habitus of *Lathrobium* spp., **A** *L. baishanzuense* **B** *L. immanissimum* **C** *L. pilosum*. Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 1A. Body brown with paler apex, legs light brown, antennae brown to light brown.

Head subquadrate (HL/HW 0.88–0.90); punctuation coarse and sparse; interstices with very shallow microreticulation; eyes small, approximately 1/4–1/3 the length of postocular region in dorsal view.

Pronotum nearly parallel-sided; punctuation sparser than that of head; impunctate midline broad; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra with punctuation denser than that of pronotum and well defined; hind wings completely reduced.

Abdomen with dense punctuation; interstices with very shallow, transversely striate microsculpture.

Male. Sternite V (Fig. 3A) with dark setae in postero-median impression and posterior margin with several point-like setae; sternite VI (Fig. 3B) with sparse, short setae in postero-median impression and posterior margin with 7–8 peg-like setae; posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 3C) weakly concave, pubescence unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 3D) with deep asymmetric emargination and blackish setae along both sides of this emargination; sternite IX (Fig. 3E) asymmetric; aedeagus (Fig. 3F, 3G) with asymmetric, apically truncate ventral process, short and moderately sclerotized dorsal plate, and without sclerotized spines in internal sac.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. East China: Donggong mountain range.

Etymology. The specific epithet is derived from the type locality “Baishanzu”.

Comparative notes and comments. Two distinct species groups occur in Baishanzu. One of these groups includes *L. baishanzuense*, the three following species from Baishanzu, and additionally *L. daicongchaoi* Peng & Li, 2012 from Guadun, *L. fuji-anense* Peng & Li, 2012 from Junzifeng Shan, *L. longwangshanense* Peng, Li & Zhao, 2012 from the Longwangshan, *L. tianmushanense* Watanabe, 1999 from the Tianmushan and the Longwangshan, *L. zhaotexiongi* Peng & Li, 2012 from Jiulongshan Natural Reserve and Majian, and *L. jiulongshanense* Peng & Li, 2012 from Jiulongshan Natural Reserve. The species group is characterized by a male sternite V with a postero-median impression with dense dark setae and male sternites III–IV with conspicuously modified setae in the posterior or postero-median impression in some species, evident synapomorphies constituting the monophyly of this species group. These characters appear to be unique among Chinese *Lathrobium*.

Among the species of this group, *L. baishanzuense* is characterized particularly by the conspicuous modifications of the male sternite VIII and the morphology of the aedeagus.

***Lathrobium immanissimum* Peng & Li, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D23235A8-F1C1-447C-8F65-D1B46EDDDA8C

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lathrobium_immanissimum

Figs 1B, 4

Type material (5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀). Holotype: ♂, labeled ‘**CHINA**: Zhejiang Prov. / Qingyuan County / Baishanzu N. R. / 27°45'N, 119°13'E / 22–23.ix.2008, alt. 1,500 m / Tang & Zhang leg.’. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same label data as holotype; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same label data, but ‘27°44'N, 119°13'E / 21.viii.2004, alt. 1,250–1,650 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’.

Description. Measurements and ratios: BL 10.57–12.51, FL 5.33–6.17, HL 1.63–1.70, HW 1.88–1.95, PL 2.23–2.30, PW 1.95–2.07, EL 1.40–1.50, HL/HW 0.86–0.88, HW/PW 0.94–0.96, HL/PL 0.73–0.74, PL/PW 1.11–1.14, EL/PL 0.63–0.65.

Habitus as in Fig. 1B. General appearance similar to that of *L. baishanzuense*, except for the much broader and larger body, the narrow impunctate midline on the pronotum and coarser punctuation on the head, pronotum and elytra.

Male. Sternite III (Fig. 4H) with dense dark setae in small posterior impression; sternite IV (Fig. 4I) with dense darkish setae in postero-median impression and posterior margin with several peg-like setae; sternite V (Fig. 4K) similar to sternite IV, but with sparser setae in larger impression; sternite VI (Fig. 4J) with long setae in postero-median impression and posterior margin with several peg-like setae; sternite VII (Fig. 4D) with sparse setae in postero-median impression; sternite VIII (Fig. 4G) with shallow symmetric emargination and short dark setae in large impression; sternite IX (Fig. 4C) asymmetric; aedeagus (Fig. 4F, 4L) with very long ventral process

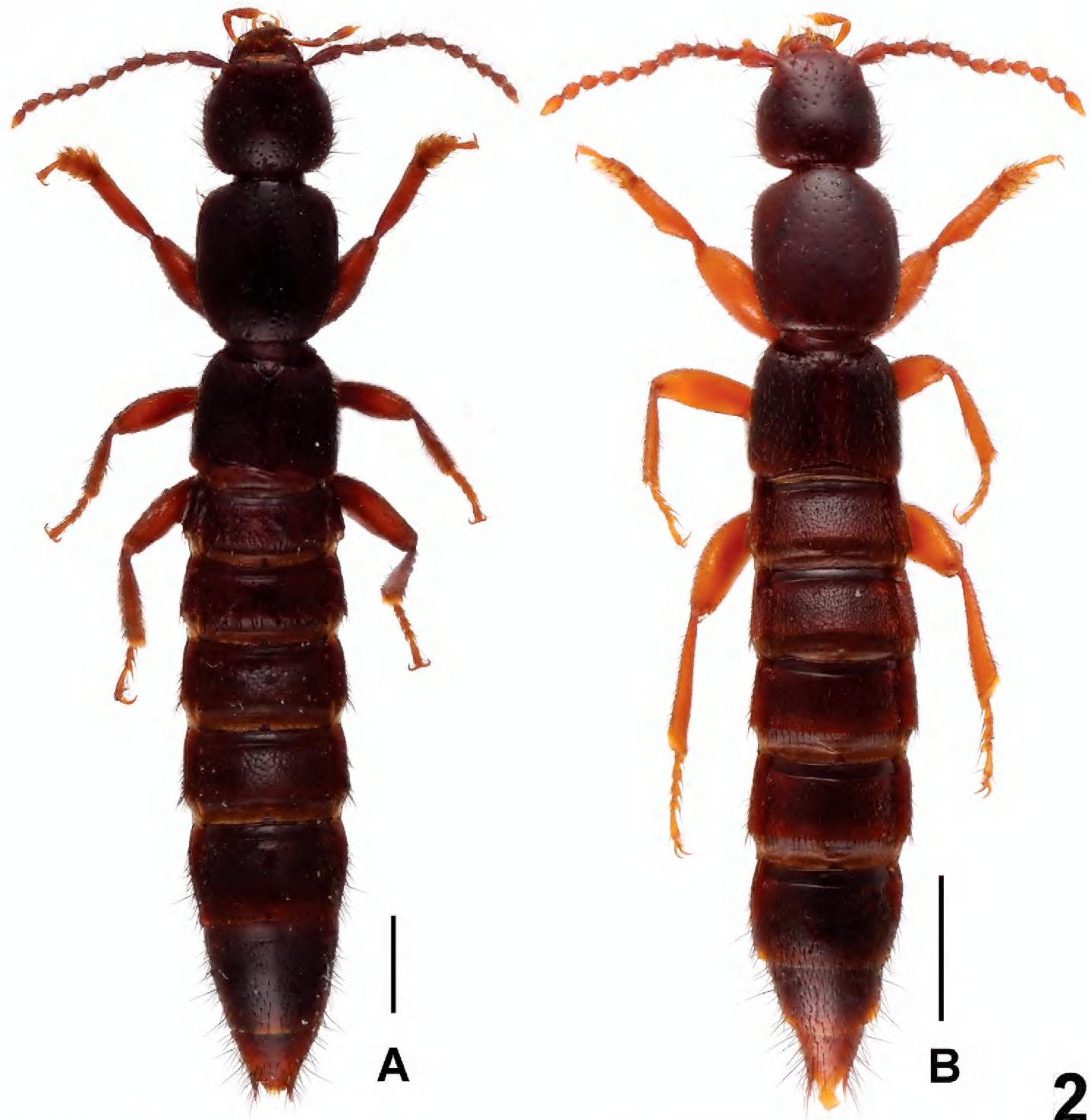


Figure 2. Habitus of *Lathrobium* spp., **A** *L. tangi* **B** *L. obstopum*. Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

curved to the left in ventral view, broad dorsal plate and with single sclerotized apical spine in internal sac.

Female. Posterior margin of tergite VIII (Fig. 4A) truncate; sternite VIII (Fig. 4B) longer than that of male, posterior margin strongly convex; tergite X (Fig. 4E) obtuse apically and almost reaching anterior margin of tergite IX (Fig. 4E).

Distribution. East China: Donggong mountain range.

Etymology. The specific epithet (superlative of the Latin adjective *immanis*: huge) alludes to the size of the aedeagus.

Comparative notes. The new species is readily distinguished from all eastern Chinese *Lathrobium* species by the large size and stout habitus, and by the presence of dense dark setae in the small posterior impression of sternite III.

***Lathrobium pilosum* Peng & Li, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:547F958D-8C6F-4729-98A4-02038DE94A53

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lathrobium_pilosum

Figs 1C, 5

Type material (2 ♂♂). Holotype: ♂, labeled ‘**CHINA**: Zhejiang Prov. / Qingyuan County / Baishanzu N. R. / 27°45'N, 119°13'E / 22–23.ix.2008, alt. 1,500 m / Tang & Zhang leg.’. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same label data as holotype, but ‘27°44'N, 119°13'E / 21.viii.2004, alt. 1,250–1,650 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’.

Description. Measurements and ratios: BL 9.10–10.00, FL 4.11–4.17, HL 1.20–1.26, HW 1.39–1.50, PL 1.75–1.79, PW 1.52–1.57, EL 1.11–1.13, HL/HW 0.84–0.86, HW/PW 0.91–0.96, HL/PL 0.69–0.70, PL/PW 1.14–1.15, EL/PL 0.63.

Habitus as in Fig. 1C. Similar to *L. baishanzuense*, except for the darker coloration of body, the somewhat larger body size, coarser and sparser punctuation on the head and pronotum, and weakly convex lateral margins of pronotum in dorsal view.

Male. Sternite IV (Fig. 5A) with cluster of dense dark setae in large postero-median impression, and posterior margin with 7–9 point-like setae; sternite V (Fig. 5B) similar to sternite IV, but with longer setae in smaller impression and posterior margin with numerous point-like setae; tergite VII (Fig. 5D) strongly transverse, posterior margin weakly concave, pubescence unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 5H) with triangular, symmetric emargination and short darkish setae in narrow impression; sternite IX (Fig. 5E) nearly symmetric; aedeagus (Fig. 5F, 5G) with narrow ventral process, broad dorsal plate in lateral view and with single sclerotized apical spine in internal sac.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. East China: Donggong mountain range.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: hairy) alludes to the chaetotaxy of the male sternite IV.

Comparative notes. This species is close to *L. tangi* sp. n. in sharing a large impression on the male sternite IV and a similar shape of the male sternite VII. In *L. pilosum*, the posterior margin of the male sternite VI has several point-like setae, and male sternite VIII is symmetrically emarginate.

***Lathrobium tangi* Peng & Li, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7AFC7FAB-C5C6-4837-8CE6-17B150F9B9D8

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lathrobium_tangi

Figs 2A, 6

Type material (3 ♂♂, 1 ♀). Holotype: ♂, labeled ‘**CHINA**: Zhejiang Prov. / Qingyuan County / Baishanzu N. R. / 27°45'N, 119°14'E / 7.v.2008, alt. 1,050 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same label data as holotype, but ‘22. ix.2008, alt. 1,200 m / Tang Liang leg.’; 1 ♂, same label data, but ‘28.vi.2004, alt.

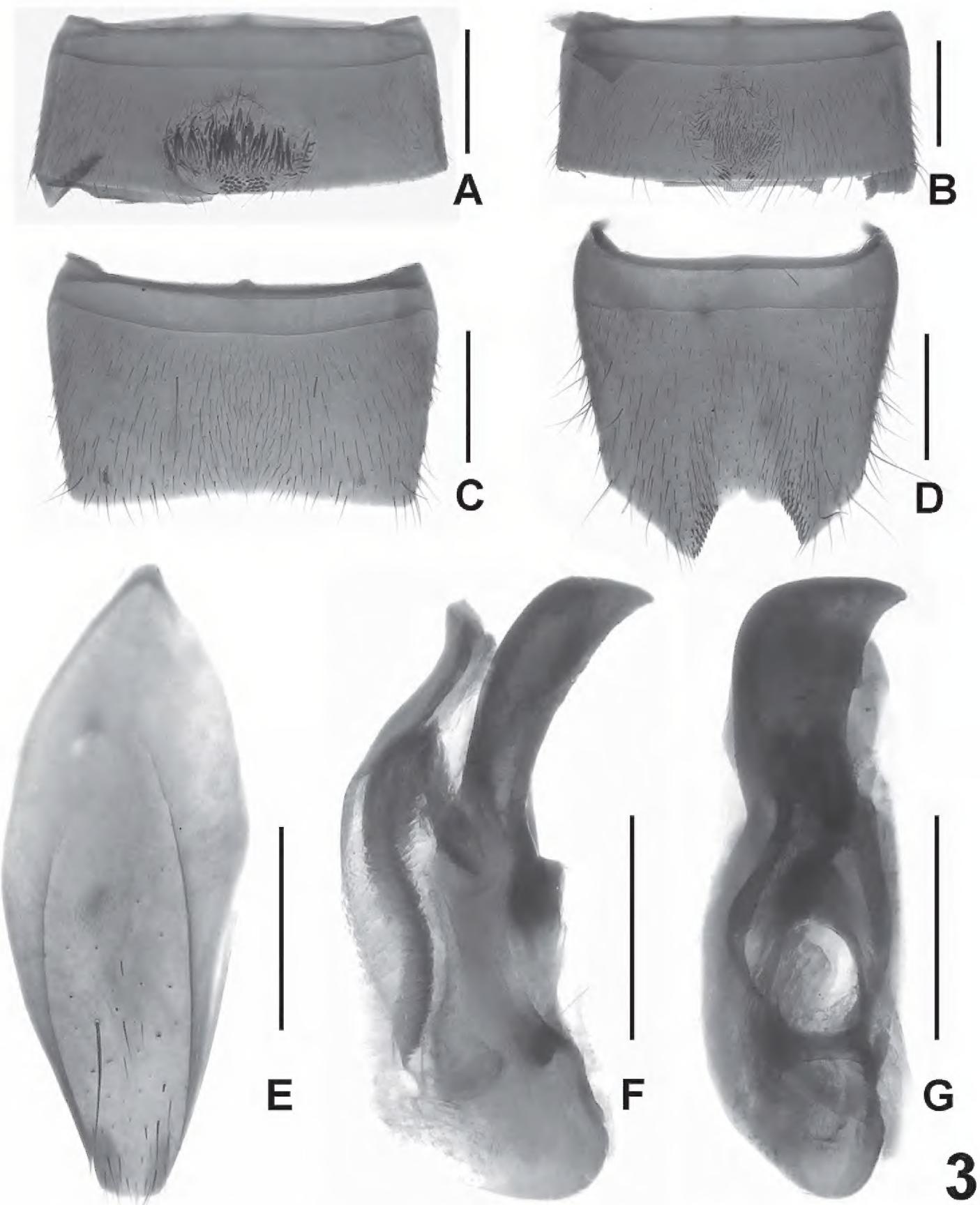


Figure 3. *Lathrobium baishanzuense*. **A** male sternite V **B** male sternite VI **C** male sternite VII **D** male sternite VIII **E** male sternite IX **F** aedeagus in lateral view **G** aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

1,100 m / Tang & Zhang leg.'; 1 ♀, same label data, but '27°45'N, 119°13'E / 22–23.ix.2008, alt. 1,500 m / Tang & Zhang leg.'.

Description. Measurements and ratios: BL 8.62–10.06, FL 4.10–4.14, HL 1.11–1.20, HW 1.23–1.30, PL 1.65–1.70, PW 1.39–1.44, EL 1.04–1.11, HL/HW 0.90–0.92, HW/PW 0.88–0.90, HL/PL 0.67–0.71, PL/PW 1.18–1.19, EL/PL 0.63–0.65.

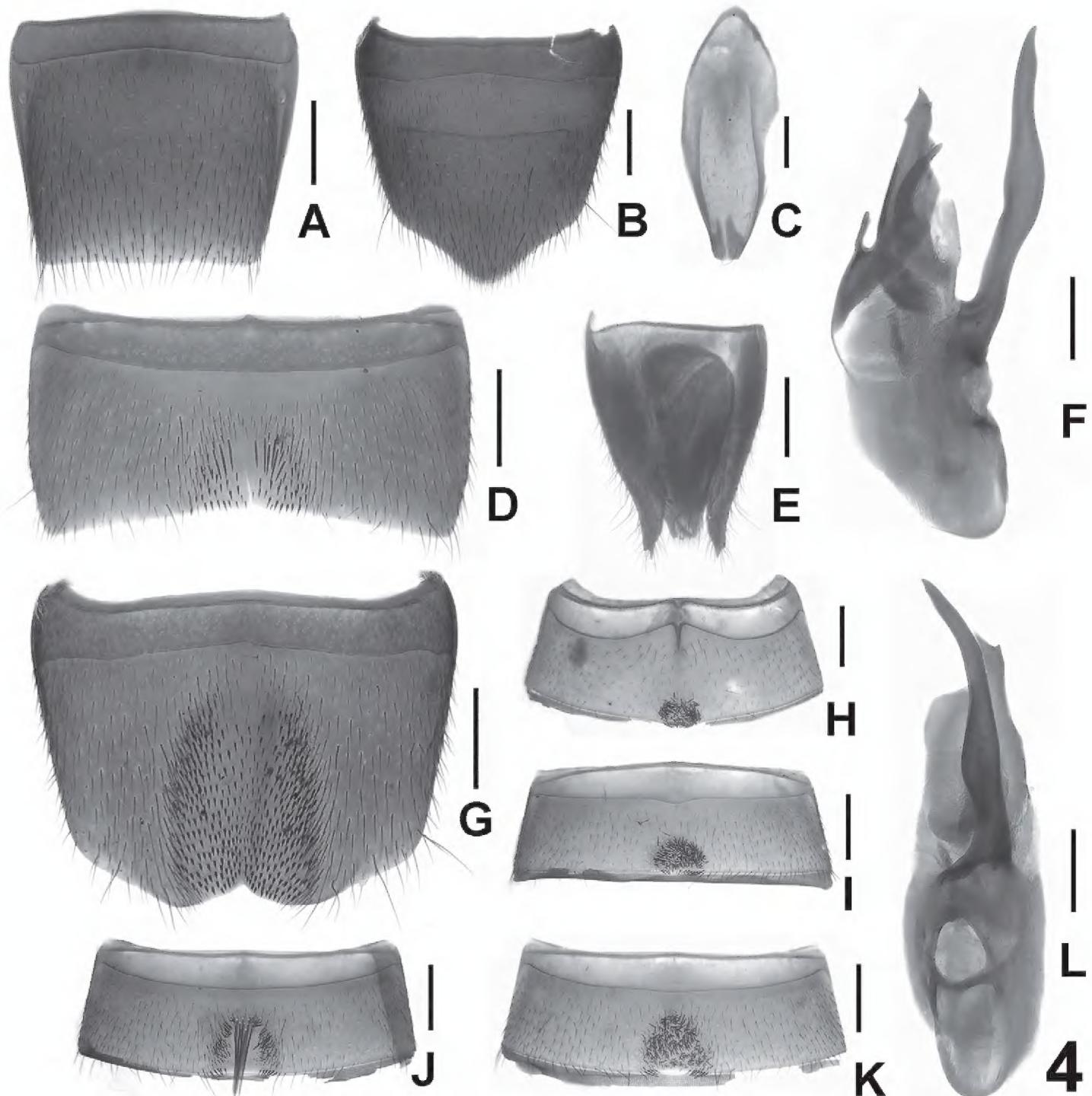


Figure 4. *Lathrobium immanissimum*. **A** female tergite VIII **B** female sternite VIII **C** male sternite IX **D** male sternite VII **E** female tergites IX-X **F** aedeagus in lateral view **G** male sternite VIII **H** male sternite III **I** male sternite IV **J** male sternite VI **K** male sternite V **L** aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

Habitus as in Fig. 2A. Similar to *L. baishanzuense*, except for the darker coloration of body, the somewhat larger body size, slightly coarser and sparser punctuation on the head and pronotum, and weakly convex lateral margins of pronotum in dorsal view.

Male. Sternite IV (Fig. 6C) with dense dark setae in large postero-median impression, and posterior margin with several point-like setae; sternite V (Fig. 6D) similar to sternite IV, but with much smaller impression, and posterior margin with numerous point-like setae; sternite VI (Fig. 6H) unmodified; posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 6E) weakly concave; sternite VIII (Fig. 6I) with subtriangular, asymmetric emargination and short dark setae in narrow impression; sternite IX (Fig. 6G) nearly

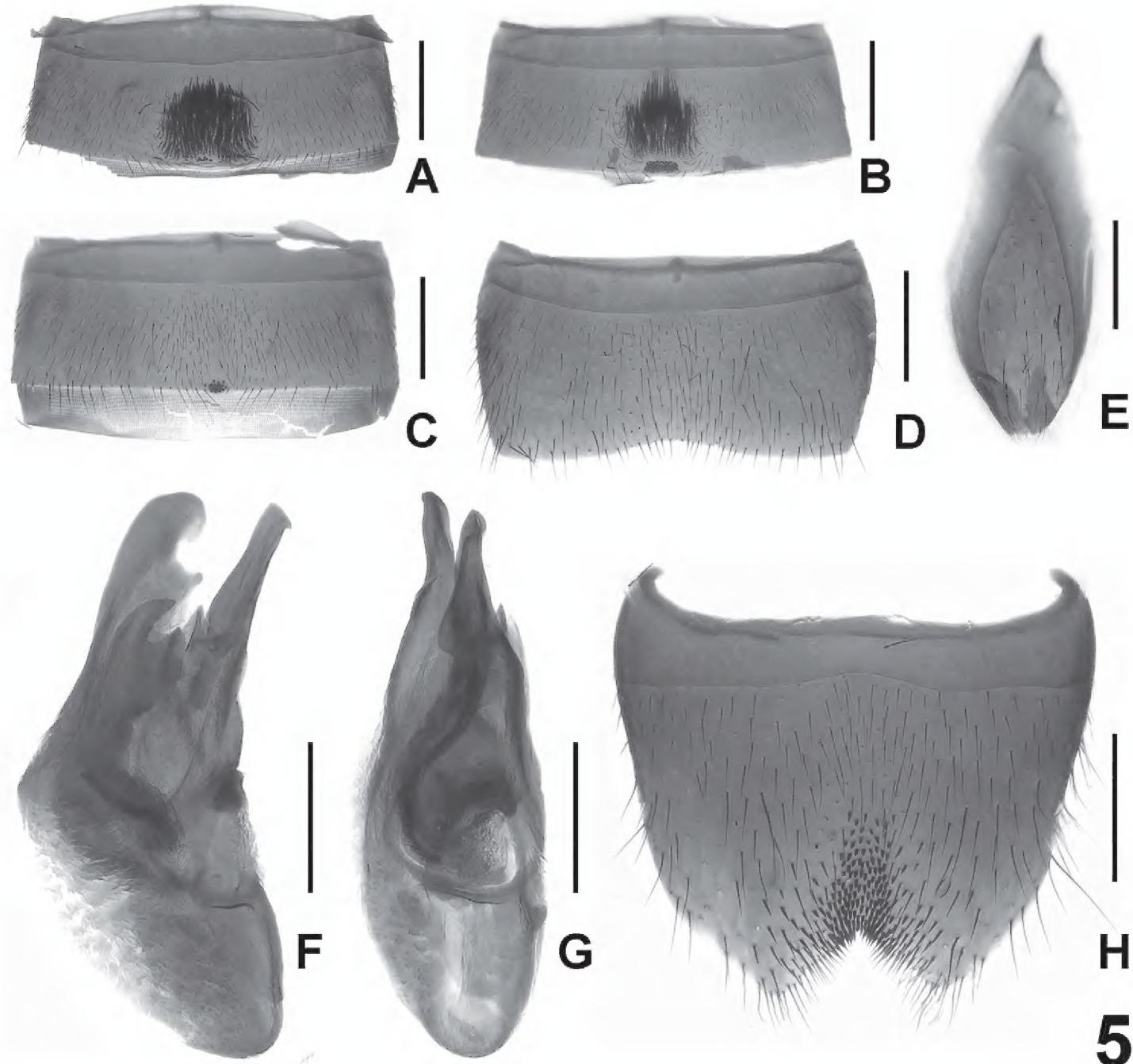


Figure 5. *Lathrobium pilosum*. **A** male sternite IV **B** male sternite V **C** male sternite VI **D** male sternite VII **E** male sternite IX **F** aedeagus in lateral view **G** aedeagus in ventral view **H** male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

symmetric; aedeagus (Fig. 6J, 6K) weakly asymmetric ventral process, large dorsal plate and with moderately sclerotized apical spine in internal sac.

Female. Posterior margin of tergite VIII (Fig. 6A) convex; sternite VIII (Fig. 6B) longer than that of male, middle of apical margin with apically convex projection; tergite X (Fig. 6F) convex apically, longer than tergite IX in the middle, but not reaching anterior margin of tergite IX (Fig. 6F).

Distribution. East China: Donggong mountain range.

Etymology. The species is named after Liang Tang, who collected the type series.

Comparative notes. *Lathrobium tangi* is similar to *L. pilosum* large impression on the male sternite IV and a similarly shaped male sternite VII. In *L. tangi*, the posterior margin of the male sternite VI is unmodified and the male sternite VIII has an asymmetric emargination.

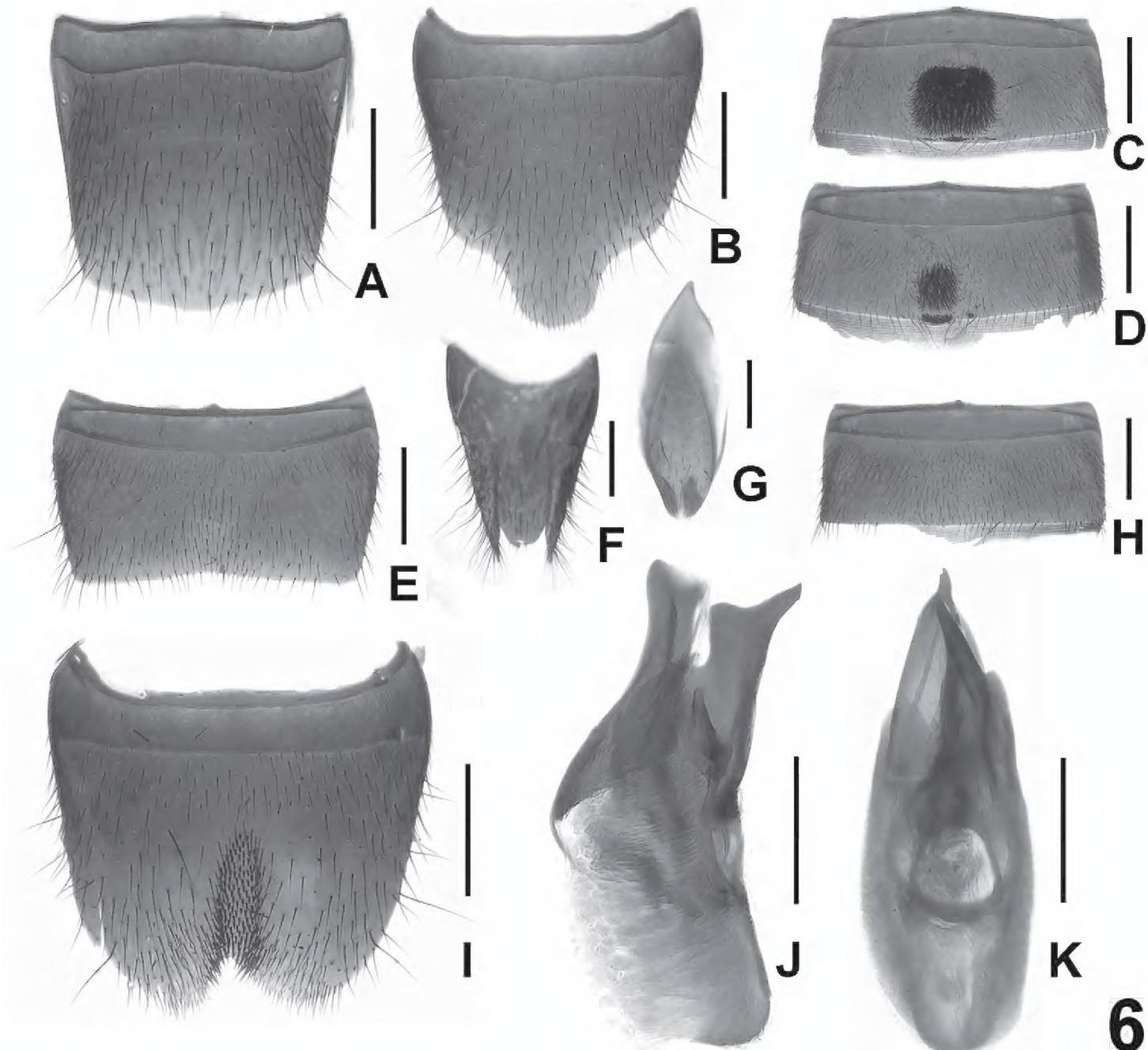


Figure 6. *Lathrobium tangi*. **A** female tergite VIII **B** female sternite VIII **C** male sternite IV **D** male sternite V **E** male sternite VII **F** female tergites IX-X **G** male sternite IX **H** male sternite VI **I** male sternite VIII **J** aedeagus in lateral view **K** aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

***Lathrobium obstipum* Peng & Li, sp. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EA820283-AF9C-47BA-AB1F-AF0C34717C8E

http://species-id.net/wiki/Lathrobium_obstipum

Figs 2B, 7

Type material (17 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀). Holotype: ♂, labeled ‘**CHINA**: Zhejiang Prov. / Qingyuan County / Baishanzu N. R. / 27°45'N, 119°13'E / 22–23.ix.2008, alt. 1,500 m / Tang & Zhang leg.’. Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same label data as holotype; 3 ♂♂, same label data, but ‘27°45'N, 119°12'E / 6.v.2004, alt. 1,400–1,700 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’; 3 ♂♂, same label data, but ‘27°44'N, 119°13'E / 21.viii.2004, alt. 1,250–1,650 m / Hu, Tang & Zhu leg.’.

Description. Measurements and ratios: BL 6.34–7.23, FL 2.84–3.12, HL 0.65–0.71, HW 0.87–0.91, PL 1.11–1.19, PW 0.99–1.06, EL 0.76–0.81, HL/

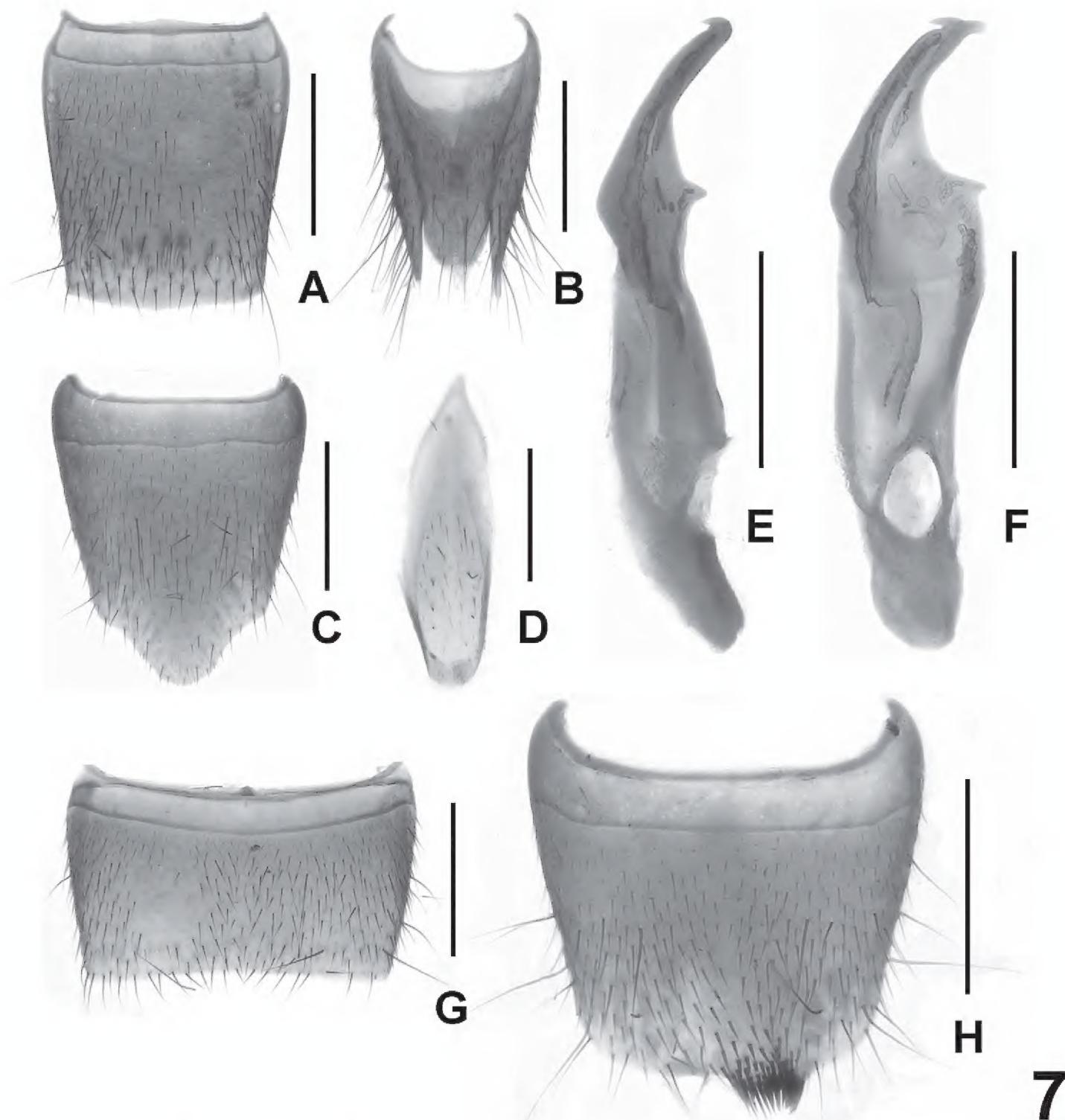


Figure 7. *Lathrobium obstipum*. **A** female tergite VIII **B** female tergites IX-X **C** female sternite VIII **D** male sternite IX **E** aedeagus in lateral view **F** aedeagus in ventral view **G** male sternite VII **H** male sternite VIII. Scale bars: 0.5 mm.

HW 0.73–0.78, HW/PW 0.86–0.90, HL/PL 0.56–0.62, PL/PW 1.11–1.15, EL/PL 0.67–0.69.

Habitus as in Fig. 2B. Similar to *L. baishanzuense*, except for the lighter coloration of legs and antennae, the smaller body size, sparser punctuation on the head and pronotum, and the somewhat broader impunctate midline on pronotum.

Male. Sternites III–VI unmodified; posterior margin of sternite VII (Fig. 7G) nearly truncate; posterior margin of sternite VIII (Fig. 7H) truncate and with tuft of short setae in asymmetric position; sternite IX (Fig. 7D) nearly symmetric; aedeagus (Fig. 7E, 7F) with asymmetric, apically forcate ventral process, without sclerotized dorsal plate, and without sclerotized spines in internal sac.

Female. Posterior margin of tergite VIII (Fig. 7A) weakly convex; sternite VIII (Fig. 7C) longer than that of male, posterior margin strongly convex; tergite X (Fig. 7B) convex apically, not reaching anterior margin of tergite IX (Fig. 7B).

Distribution. East China: Donggong mountain range.

Etymology. The specific epithet (Latin, adjective: awry) alludes to the chaetotaxy of the male sternite VIII.

Comparative notes and comments. The new species is similar to *L. sheni* Peng & Li, 2012 from Jiulongshan in having similarly shaped male sternites VII and IX. The new species can be distinguished from *L. sheni* by a cluster of short setae on the posterior margin of the male sternite VIII and the distinctly flattened aedeagus. In *L. sheni*, the male sternite VIII has two rows of dense setae and the aedeagus is stout.

Lathrobium obstipum evidently represents a different lineage than the other species recorded from Baishanzu, since it does not share their derived modifications of the anterior male sternites. It is additionally distinguished from them by the smaller body, yellowish brown legs, the unmodified male sternite III–VI, the nearly truncate posterior margin of the male sternites VII and VIII, and the distinctly flattened aedeagus without a sclerotized dorsal plate.

Acknowledgements

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Erratum

Peng Z, Li LZ, Zhao MJ (2012) Two new apterous species of *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae) from Fujian, East China. ZooKeys 218: 57–63. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.218.3361

The name *L. daicongchaoi* Peng & Li, 2012 occurs in the text in two different spelling variants: the intended and correct spelling is *L. daicongchaoi* (four times in the text on pages 58, 59, 60 and 61); the incorrect spelling is *L. daocongchaoi* (occurring once in the abstract on page 57).